Listing of Claims:

The following listing of claims replaces all previous listings or versions thereof:

1. (Currently amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a human patient having, ~~wherein the patient has~~ an angiogenesis-dependent cancer or an angiogenesis-related disease other than cancer, comprising providing ~~administering~~ to endothelial cells in the patient by local injection an effective amount of a human melanoma differentiation antigen-7 (MDA-7) polypeptide or a nucleic acid expressing the human MDA-7 polypeptide in ~~eukaryotic~~ cells to inhibit angiogenesis in the angiogenesis-dependent cancer or the angiogenesis-related disease other than cancer, wherein the human MDA-7 polypeptide is a full-length or secreted MDA-7 polypeptide.

2. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said patient exhibits an angiogenesis-related disease other than cancer.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient has an angiogenesis-dependent cancer, and the angiogenesis-dependent cancer is further defined as a solid tumor, leukemia, or a tumor metastasis.

5-6. (Canceled)

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid is an expression vector.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the expression vector is a viral vector .

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein between 10^3 and 10^{13} pfu of the viral vector is administered.

10. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein said viral vector is an adenoviral vector, a retroviral vector, a vaccinia viral vector, an adeno-associated viral vector, a polyoma viral vector, or a herpesviral vector.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein said viral vector is an adenoviral vector.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid further comprises a CMV IE, dectin-1, dectin-2, human CD11c, F4/80, SM22 or MHC class II promoter.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Currently amended) The method of claim [[13]] 1, wherein the patient is administered multiple injections.

15.-17. (Canceled)

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered to the patient by continuous infusion.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered to the patient by intravenous injection.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered prior to or after surgery.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered before chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or radiotherapy.

22. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered during chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or radiotherapy.

23. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide or the nucleic acid is administered after chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or radiotherapy.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide comprises amino acids from 1 to 206 of SEQ ID NO:2.

26.-32. (Canceled)

33. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the MDA polypeptide comprises a secretory signal.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the secretory signal is further defined as a positively charged N-terminal region in combination with a hydrophobic core.

35. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is a cancer patient.

36. (Previously presented) A method of inhibiting endothelial cell differentiation in a human patient having a disease of excessive or abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells comprising administering to the endothelial cells of the patient an effective amount of an MDA-7 polypeptide or a nucleic acid molecule expressing the human MDA-7 polypeptide.

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein a chemotherapeutic agent is administered prior to administration of the nucleic acid molecule.

38. (Original) The method of claim 36 wherein a chemotherapeutic agent is administered after administration of the MDA-7 polypeptide or the nucleic acid molecule.

39. (Previously presented) The method of claim 37 or 38, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a DNA damaging agent.

40. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein the DNA damaging agent is gamma-irradiation, X-rays, UV-irradiation, microwaves, electronic emissions, adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil (5FU), etoposide (VP-16), camptothecin, actinomycin-D, mitomycin C, cisplatin (CDDP), or hydrogen peroxide.

41. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is a cisplatin (CDDP), carboplatin, procarbazine, mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide, camptothecin, ifosfamide, melphalan, chlorambucil, bisulfan, nitrosurea, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicomycin, mitomycin, etoposide (VP16), tamoxifen, taxol, transplatinum, 5-fluorouracil, vincristin, vinblastin, methotrexate, or analog or derivative variant thereof.

42. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein the nucleic acid is comprised within a viral vector.

43. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein the nucleic acid is comprised in a lipid composition.

44-74. (Canceled)

75. (Currently amended) The method of claim 8, wherein 10^{10} to 10^{13} viral particles are ~~administered~~ injected.

76. (Currently amended) The method of claim 75, wherein 10^{11} to 10^{12} viral particles of the viral vector are ~~administered~~ injected.

77. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the angiogenesis-dependent cancer is a hepatocarcinoma, retinoblastoma, astrocytoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma,

mesothelioma, or non-small cell lung, small-cell lung, lung, head, neck, pancreatic, prostate, renal, bone, testicular, ovarian, cervical, gastrointestinal, lymphoma, brain, colon or bladder cancer.

78. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the angiogenesis-dependent cancer is an angiogenesis-dependent hepatocarcinoma, retinoblastoma, astrocytoma, neuroblastoma, mesothelioma, or non-small cell lung, small-cell lung, head, neck, pancreatic, renal, bone, testicular, ovarian, gastrointestinal, lymphoma, brain, or bladder cancer.

79. (New) The method of claim 1, further comprising evaluating the patient for inhibition of angiogenesis.